

Unofficial Reports Repeat Claims of Great Russian Victory

thrown down on the right bank of the Yser, to the south of Dixmude, were easily repulsed.

"There was no great engagement on the rest of the front in Belgium as far as the Yser nor was there any action on the Aisne or in Champagne. Nevertheless, Rheims was rather violently bombarded during the time that a number of journalists from neutral countries were making a visit to the city.

"In the Argonne some infantry attacks resulted in the loss and then the recapture of certain trenches. The men engaged in this fighting never exceeded a battalion. The ground lost and then retaken was never more than twenty-five yards in extent.

"Along the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there is nothing to report."

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS

UNTIL AFTER HOLIDAYS
LONDON, November 27 (7:50 P. M.).—The House of Commons this evening adjourned until February 2, and the House of Lords adjourned until January 6.

NO ACTUAL CHANGES

LONG BATTLE FRONT
BERLIN, November 27 (by wireless to London, 3 P. M.).—An official announcement, given out in Berlin to-day, says: "English ships did not attack the coast of Flanders again yesterday."

OBITUARY

Mrs. Olivia E. Noble.
This funeral of Mrs. Olivia E. Noble, wife of W. M. Noble, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. V. Saunders, 15 North Linden Street, Thursday night at 10:15 o'clock, will be held at the residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be made in Hollywood. She is survived by her husband, four daughters—Mrs. T. V. Saunders, Mrs. E. E. Gates, Mrs. James Perry, and Mrs. H. E. Noble, and by two sons—J. M. and H. E. Noble, and one brother—J. C. Phaup.

Mrs. R. C. Merchant.
Mrs. R. C. Merchant, widow of one of the best-known business men of Fredericksburg, died at that place, Thursday night at 9 o'clock from heart failure. She is survived by a number of relatives, both in Richmond and Fredericksburg.

Mrs. Fanny C. Higgins.
Mrs. Fanny C. Higgins died yesterday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock. Besides one son, Charles T. Higgins, of Algiers, La., and two daughters, Mrs. D. C. Saunders and Mrs. George R. Drinker, she leaves a large number of friends and relatives.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Harrison.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., November 27.—Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Harrison, wife of the late Dr. James A. Harrison, for years professor of medicine at the University of Virginia and author of a great many valuable books, among them "A Critical History of the United States," died at her home here at 7:40 o'clock this morning after an illness extending over the last year. Mrs. Harrison was a daughter of Mrs. John Letcher, Congressman and war hero of the Civil War, and a cousin of General J. E. B. Stuart. She was born in Lexington, Va., her home life was spent in Lexington and Richmond. On September 1880, she married Dr. Harrison while he was a professor at Washington and Lee University. Her death occurred January 21, 1911. Mrs. Harrison spent a great deal of her life in the Far East and in Europe. As a result of the union, only one survivor—John Letcher Harrison, a post-graduate student at the University of Virginia. She also leaves two brothers—Greenlee D. Letcher, of Lexington, Va., and John D. Letcher, of Norfolk, Va., and a sister—Miss Fannie Letcher, of Lexington. Mrs. Harrison, of Lexington, Md., and Mrs. W. L. Letcher, of Lexington, Va., were also survivors of the late Dr. Harrison. The funeral will take place from her late residence 11 o'clock Saturday morning. The body will be taken to the funeral home where the interment will take place on Sunday.

Mrs. Fannie B. Childress.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., November 27.—Mrs. Fannie B. Childress, aged sixty-eight, wife of the late J. W. Childress, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning after a long illness. She was born in England, came to this country in 1870, and was married to Mr. Childress in 1872. She had made her home in this city for the last eleven years. Four sons and one daughter survive—R. W. C. M. and J. C. Childress, of this city; Mrs. M. Childress, of Richmond, and Miss Margaret T. Childress, of this city. She also leaves one sister—Mrs. M. Childress, of Partlow, Spotsylvania County, Va.

Alfred B. Smith.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
FREDERICKSBURG, Va., November 27.—Alfred B. Smith, a well-known citizen of Stafford County, died last night at his home near Leesland, aged sixty-four years. He suffered a stroke of paralysis on Thursday while at Brooke. He is survived by three daughters and one son.

Funeral of Mrs. Virginia Allen.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
LYNCHBURG, Va., November 27.—The funeral of Mrs. Virginia Allen, wife of Henry A. Allen, who died in Richmond on Wednesday morning, took place this morning from the Baptist Presbyterian Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Wallace T. Palmer, D. D.

Mrs. Mattie Craft.
LYNCHBURG, Va., November 27.—Mrs. Mattie Craft, wife of W. S. Craft, died yesterday at the Lynchburg Hospital. She was ninety years of age, and besides her husband, two children and the following brothers and sisters survive her: Mrs. G. H. Moody, Mrs. Fanny Witt, and Mrs. Betty Crouch, of Lynchburg; Mrs. Sallie Kelley, of Richmond; W. H. Couch, of Richmond, and James Couch, of Campbell County.

DEATHS

BROWN.—Died, Friday night, November 27, 8:10 P. M. W. C. BROWN, of 605 Price Street.

HIGGINS.—Died, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Saunders, 2221 Grove Avenue, Friday, November 27, 8:15 P. M. MRS. FANNY C. HIGGINS, widow of John J. Higgins.

Funeral from above residence SUNDAY, 10 o'clock, at Hollywood.

DEAN.—Died, at her residence, 14 West Clay Street, at 3:45 P. M. Friday, November 27, MRS. GEORGE T. DEAN.

PATE.—Died, suddenly at 3:15 P. M. Friday, November 27, 1914, at the residence of his wife, Mrs. H. H. Pate, Avenue, TALBOT, only son of C. C. and Eudora Slaughter Pate, age eighty.

Funeral from the residence SUNDAY, November 28, at 3:30 P. M.

COLE.—Died, suddenly at his home, near Wise, N. C., on the morning of the 27th, CHARLES W. COLE, age sixty-six. He is survived by his wife and seven children—Z. M. Cole, C. W. Cole, Jr., George W. Cole, Mrs. R. M. White, Mrs. Charles J. Cole, E. M. Cole, and Julian Quincy Cole.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY
LOST, gray overcoat with kid gloves in pocket Wednesday night at Jefferson Hotel. Reward if returned to Times-Dispatch.

There have been no actual changes along the battle front in the western arena. To the north of Langemark we have taken a group of houses and made a number of prisoners. "Our attack in the Langemark region has made further progress. French attacks in the neighborhood of Apremont and to the east of St. Mihiel were repulsed.

"In the eastern arena of the war there were no decisive engagements yesterday."

LIVING IN CONSTANT FEAR OF MASSACRE
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
ROME, November 27.—The Beirut correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia describes the situation in that part of Asia Minor as extremely serious. The European element, he writes, lives in constant fear of massacre.

Communication with foreign countries and the interior has been severed. The English, French and Russian subjects and all transient residents are virtually held as prisoners. Houses of Europeans are searched daily under various pretexts and plundered. The consuls of the entente powers are prisoners in the interior. The Christian religious and educational institutions, among which is the great Jesuit University, have been forcibly closed. The funds of all the European banks have been seized. An attempt was made to seize even the archives of the Russian consulate, but this was prevented by the Italian consul's timely intervention.

The Mussulmans have sent their women and children to the interior, and the jails have been opened.

THOUSANDS OF SUSPICIOUS ALIENS INVESTIGATED
LONDON, November 27.—Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, stated in the House of Commons yesterday that 120,000 cases of suspicious aliens had been investigated. Six thousand houses had been ransacked and 342 persons interned.

With regard to the suggestion that all Germans and Austrians in this country be interned, McKenna said that not all the English in Austria and Germany had been interned, and that if all alien enemies in the United Kingdom should be locked up, a useless injustice would be done.

WILL BE GREAT ADDITION
LONDON, November 27 (7:40 P. M.).—"The population of Belgium which must be fed during the winter probably will be many thousands more than seemed likely a short time ago." This is the conclusion reached by a special investigator delegated by the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium. The investigator telegraphed his report from Rotterdam today to Herbert Clark Hoover, chairman of the American commission.

The commissioner said large numbers of the Belgian refugees in the South of Holland had returned to Belgium or were going to return, and that there would be an enormous addition to the starving populace.

TO UTILIZE DUBLIN CASTLE
DUBLIN, November 28 (via London, 1:15 A. M.).—It is understood that King George has approved a proposal to utilize Dublin Castle as an emergency hospital for wounded soldiers. The castle is being converted into a hospital and is ready within three weeks to accommodate 500 patients.

AUDACIOUS IN DRY DOCK?

Report That British Dreadnought Did Not Go to Bottom.
NEW YORK, November 27.—Passengers arriving here to-day on the Lusitania say the Dreadnought, which was reported sunk off the Irish coast, has been raised and is in a dry dock. According to J. J. B. Spence, this report is current in Liverpool, and is accepted as true, although Spence says it is maintained as to salvage operations as to the sinking of the battleship and the rescue of her men by the Olympic.

The report is that the Audacious did not sink when left by the Olympic, but that other vessels drew her into shallow water, where the hole in her bottom was patched sufficiently to permit her being towed to Belfast.

OLYMPIC IN DESPERATE PERIL FROM MINES

VANCOUVER, B. C., November 27.—The passenger steamship Olympic was in desperate peril from mines when she rescued part of the crew of the British Dreadnought Audacious after the warship had been blown up off the Irish coast, according to a letter received here to-day from J. W. Hubbard, one of the Olympic's officers.

The Olympic escaped is a mystery to her officers, according to the letter.

"There were eighty mines" picked up next morning about the same place, and about thirty mines were found west of us. The Manchester Commerce was sunk by a mine."

AMERICAN SHIP FIRED ON BY BRITISH CRUISER

PANAMA, November 27.—The American steamship St. Helena, Captain Odland, which sailed from New York on November 17 for San Francisco, arrived at Colon to-day and reported she had been fired on by the British cruiser Berwick.

Captain Odland said his ship was hailed, but apparently failed to answer as quickly as expected, with the result that the British cruiser fired two shots across the stern of the American vessel. The incident occurred yesterday at a point ninety miles northwest of Colon.

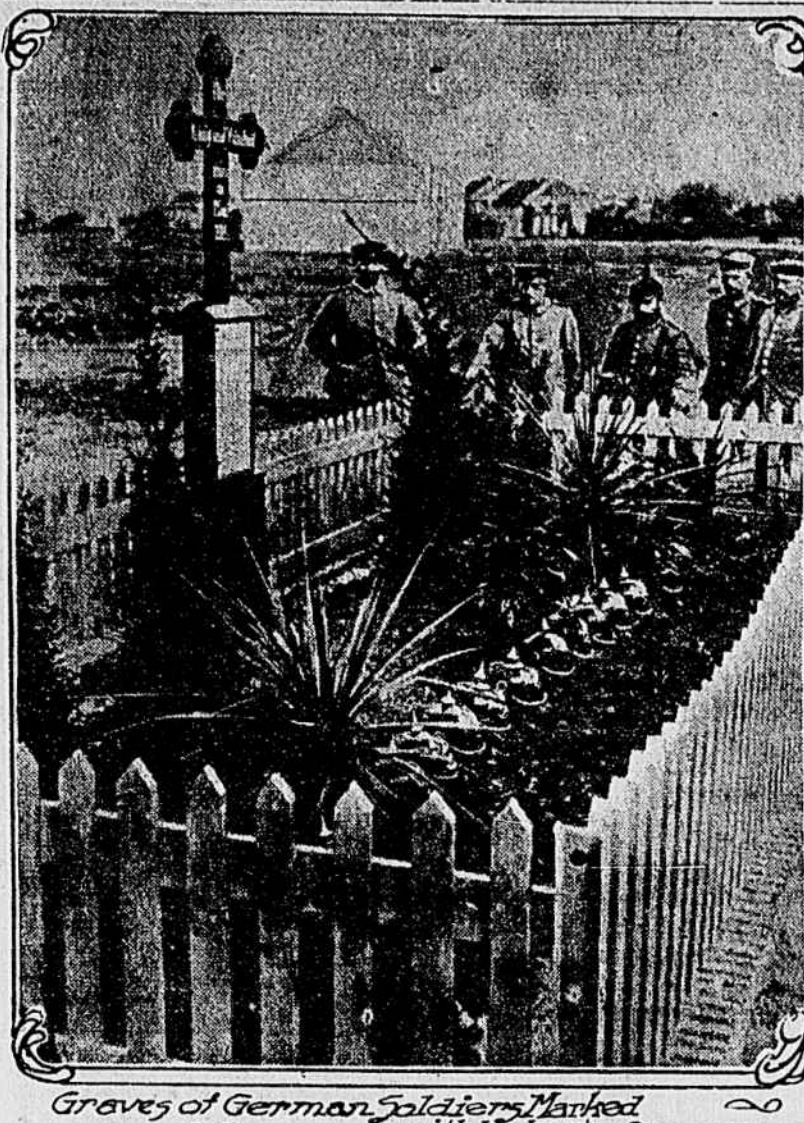
An officer from the cruiser boarded the St. Helena and examined her papers and cargo. The vessel was permitted to proceed after a delay of three hours.

INCIDENT REGARDED AS NOT UNUSUAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27.—While no official report of the firing of the British cruiser Berwick toward the American steamship St. Helena, Panama has been received here to-night, State Department officials regarded the incident as not unusual in time of war.

Merchants, according to naval procedure, are expected to stop immediately on demand of belligerent warships or signal their intention of subsisting. If there is any delay, the customary practice is to fire a shot across the bow or stern as a warning.

The right of search is generally recognized. The belligerent is even authorized to use force in exercising the right of search, and is not held liable, according to international law authorities, for damage resulting from resistance by a neutral ship.



Graves of German Soldiers Marked with Helmets

Fourteen German soldiers who fell at Charleroi on September 12 lie in this grave. The helmet of each of the men resting on the mound shows where its wearer is lying. A cross bearing the inscription, "For Kaiser and Vaterland," surmounts a tablet on which are engraved the names of the men who lie buried in the grave.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY OPPOSES AERIAL ATTACKS

DESPITE N. Y.'S LOSSES ON UNFORTIFIED CITIES

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, Makes Reassuring Speech.

EFFECTIVENESS NOT LOWERED BY END OF 1915 BRITISH FLEET WILL BE INCREASED BY FIFTEEN SHIPS, WHILE MAXIMUM GERMAN CAN RECEIVE IS THREE CAPITAL VESSELS.

LONDON, November 27 (6:22 P. M.).—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons to-day that despite the British navy's losses since the outbreak of the war, there was no cause for nervousness over its present and future effectiveness.

"We can afford to lose a super-dreadnought every month for twelve months, without a single loss to the enemy, and be in as good a position of superiority as we were at the outbreak of the war," said the first lord.

Of the older armored cruisers, Mr. Churchill said Great Britain had lost two and Germany two. At the beginning of the war, Great Britain had thirty-six light modern cruisers; Germany's twenty-five. Great Britain had lost two and Germany had lost or damaged a quarter of her number. Great Britain, since the outbreak of the war, also had added many light cruisers as Germany had lost.

Mr. Churchill declared the maximum reinforcements Germany could receive to the end of 1915 was three capital ships, while the strength of the British fleet in that period would be increased by fifteen ships.

The reason Great Britain could not produce results on a larger scale with submarines, Mr. Churchill went on, was because they so seldom have been used.

The loss of the Olympic was a disaster, he said, but the British and the Germans had been equalled, he said.

British torpedo-boat destroyers had shown enormous superiority of gun power, he said. "We have lost only one," he said, "but the speaker said the British had lost eight or ten."

ECONOMIC PRESSURE CONTINUES TO DEVELOP
The economic pressure on Germany, Mr. Churchill said, continued to develop in a healthy and satisfactory manner. Hundreds of ships of over 300 tons burden entered and left the ports of the United Kingdom daily, while a deficiency in the commodities necessary for munitions of war was beginning to make itself felt in the enemy's military organization.

While the admiralty estimated that there would be a loss of 5 per cent of the British merchant marine in the first three months of the war, the first lord said, the percentage had been only 1.5. The danger from mines was one, the limit of which could be dispensed with, and which could further be restricted, and controlled. The speaker had adopted methods which it was not thought would be practiced by any civilized power, but the danger from them had been and still was being further restricted and controlled by the navy.

Mr. Churchill said there had been some danger of the escape from Germany to the high seas of fast liners equipped with guns or torpedoes for destruction, but that that danger up to the present had been successfully surmounted.

Mr. Churchill declined to discuss such topics as the naval engagements off Heligoland; the destruction of the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope off the coast of Chile, and the British naval operations in the Baltic. He said such discussion would be profitless until he was able to reveal all the facts.

TWO ELOPEMENTS ON THANKSGIVING DAY

DANVILLE, Va., November 27.—It developed to-day that there were two elopements here on Thanksgiving Day. Edgar Boatwright, son of L. L. Boatwright, a tobacco dealer, married Miss Dillard Smith, daughter of a Martinsville tobacco dealer, and reported to N. C. for the ceremony.

Harvey Ward, a young druggist, left ostensibly for Richmond to see the football game, but came back to-day from Hendersonville, N. C., with Miss Myrtle Fuller, of this city, as his bride. Miss Fuller stole away from home early in the morning and left a note under the door explaining her absence.

BRITAIN'S WAR LOAN FAR OVERSUBSCRIBED

Nearly 100,000 Individuals Make Application for Small Sums.

STATEMENT BY LLOYD GEORGE

Financial Deadline Following Outbreak of War Caused by Inability to Collect Outstanding Debts. Government's Responsibilities.

LONDON, November 27.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons to-day that the war loan of £350,000,000 (£1,750,000,000) had been greatly oversubscribed.

The chancellor gave no figures. He said, however, that a feature of the loan was the enormous number of individuals, totalling nearly 100,000, who had made application for small sums. These, the chancellor declared, would receive the first allotments.

In the course of a statement concerning financial conditions in the country, the chancellor stated that the financial deadlock which followed the outbreak of war was due to inability to collect outstanding debts abroad.

As an instance, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the United States, which, he said, owed Great Britain about a thousand millions sterling (\$5,000,000,000), "but we could do not business," he added.

Dealing with the steps taken by the government to assist commerce during the war, Mr. Lloyd George said that the government had undertaken responsibilities which no government ever had been called upon to assume before.

PART OF MACHINE THAT RAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

"We had not merely our own business to run," the Chancellor of the Exchequer continued, "but we were an essential part of a machine that ran the international trade of the world. We carried half the produce and provided the capital that moved this produce from one part of the world to another, not merely for ourselves, but for other countries."

Giving instances, he referred to the cotton trade, and said that all the movements from the plantations to the ultimate destination of the cotton were represented by paper signed either at London, Manchester or Liverpool. When the United States bought cotton or silk in China, payment was made through London by means of these documents.

That showed, Mr. Lloyd George said, how complicated the system was. The paper issued in London had become a part of the currency of the world. Into this line, delicate paper machinery had crashed a great war, affecting two-thirds of the people of the whole world, and the cotton was inevitable. It was as if a violent kick had been given to an ant heap, and for a moment there was confusion and panic.

The deadlock which existed, the chancellor pointed out, was not due to any lack of credit in this country. It was due to the failure of remittances from abroad.

GOVERNMENT ACTS TO SAVE BRITISH TRADE

Mr. Lloyd George told his hearers that the action which the British government had taken was to save British trade, British commerce, British labor and British life. The government, he said, had hypothesized the credit of the State, in order to restore these exchanges, upon which the commerce and industry of the country depended, and upon which the whole community depended for their daily life.

By this step, the speaker said, the unimpeachable character of the British bill of exchange had been maintained. It was vital to the good name of this country that this type of British paper which had become currency for the whole of the trade of the world should be unimpeachable and that no one should say hereafter that a day of crisis it had been dishonored.

One hundred and twenty million pounds sterling (\$600,000,000) of bills, Mr. Lloyd George continued, had been discounted by the Bank of England, and that showed, he said, that out of a total of between 300,000,000 and 500,000,000 pounds sterling of bills out at the beginning of the war, a greater part was disposed of in the ordinary course. The total amount of bills which had arrived at maturity, and

for which the Bank of England had found money, was £60,350,000. It was estimated that at the end of the war there would be about £50,000,000 of bills in what we would call "gold store" through their belonging to belligerent countries or for other reasons.

There would not be a penny lost to the nation, he estimated, and the total loss upon the whole of these transactions, he estimated, would not be equal to the cost of a single week of carrying on the war, and, in addition, British commerce and industry would be saved from one of the worst possible catastrophes.

The chancellor laid emphasis upon the success of the measures taken to deal with the stock exchange. He said the government had made it a condition that the exchange could not reopen without the sanction of the Treasury. He claimed the British money market was in better position now than any money market in the world. The Treasury had just floated the largest loan ever raised in the history of the world, and the success of this measure, Mr. Lloyd George said, he took as justification of the government's action. He pointed out that before the loan of £350,000,000, he already had raised £300,000,000 (£1,500,000,000) for the same purpose, so that practically he had asked for £440,000,000 (£2,200,000,000) from the same market.

In spite of the absence of the machinery of the Stock Exchange, which was a serious detriment, the entire loan had been oversubscribed. There were nearly 100,000 applicants, and the government felt it was its duty to give the first allotments to the small applicants, who, with the financial houses, had enabled the government to raise this very large sum of money to deal with the expedients to which Germany had to resort to raise a smaller loan at a higher rate of interest.

INVESTIGATING DEATHS OF BOGGS AND DAUGHTER

MIAMI, FLA., November 27.—An investigation of the death of a young man, J. Boggs, and his eighteen-year-old daughter, Marjorie, was held here to-day. The jury had previously adjourned until next Wednesday.

Several witnesses were examined, but nothing was said as to the testimony given. Neither had any announcement been made as to the cause of the deaths.

The police continue to work on the theory that Boggs and his daughter had been murdered by being struck over the head with a blunt instrument, and their country home, near here, then burned in the hope of concealing the crime.

The charred bodies of the lawyer and young woman were found early Wednesday in the ruins of the residence, and physicians have expressed the opinion that it was possible for the bodies to have been crushed the skulls.

A watch which had been worn by Mr. Boggs was found in the ruins of his home to-day. It had stopped at 2:40 o'clock. Neighbors discovered the house in flames about 2:55 o'clock Wednesday morning. The front door was also found in the ruins, and the authorities said it showed that the door had not been locked when the house burned.

The death of the two persons has caused a great deal of interest in the community, and the police are working hard to solve the mystery.

MORALS is muchly a matter o' meals.

Thar ain't much cussin' in a home whar the cookin's good.



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Durable Norfolk Suits, in gentle Oxford and brown effects, especially built for hard, rough service, supreme values \$2.40 | Boys' Reefers, \$2.48
Warm, Serviceable, Full-Length Reefers, with half-beltd backs, fast-color, brown and gray chevrons; excellent values \$2.48 |
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All-Wool Mackinaws, in bright colors—suitable for either boys or girls; newest Norfolk models, special at \$5.00 | \$4.50 Boys' Reefers, \$3.45
Smart Reefers, in blue, brown and gray Meltons, trimmed with velvet collars, silk sleeve emblem and flannel lined; special at \$3.45 | 75c Golf Caps, 50c
Full Shape Golf Caps, made from the short ends of suitings and overcoatings of our merchant tailoring department; \$1.00 and 75c values, special at 50c |
| All-Wool Suits, \$3.95
All-Wool Suits, in latest half-Norfolk patch pocket models, of stylish mixtures, in chevrons, cashmores and tweeds; \$5 values, special at \$3.95 | Extra Pants Suits, \$5
Norfolk Suits, with an extra pair of pants to match, in pure wool checks, plaids and mixtures; \$6.50 values, special at \$5.00 | Serge Trousers, 98c
Blue Serge Knickerbockers and Bloomers, lined throughout and finished with tab watch pocket; \$1.50 values, special at 98c |
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